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The Evening Standard

A FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.
OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1912

WEATHER FORECAST

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE
WEATHER WILL BE FAIR TO-
NIGHT AND FRIDAY, WITH RISE
ING TEMPERATURE.

Forty-second Year—No. 142—Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

HIGH WATER MENACING

Desperate Fight Waged to Save Valuable Sugar Plantation.

New Orleans, June 12.—A desperate fight is being waged in La Fourche and adjoining parishes to keep the flood waters of the Mississippi from inundating several valuable sugar plantations, the flooding of which will increase property loss by the thousands of dollars. Several plantation owners have given up the contest as hopeless and are moving their property to higher ground. The La Fourche parish is almost certain to be flooded. Steamers with sandbags and supplies are on their way to the La Fourche section. Hundreds of rabbits can be seen on every exposed knoll. Muskrats, the enemies of the levee builder, have been forced from their burrows and trees and bushes are alive with rattlesnakes and other reptiles.

INDIGNANT AT REBELS

Victims of Pillagers in Mexico Would Join the Federals.

At General Huerta's Headquarters, Santa Rosalia, Mex., June 12.—Indignant at the devastation of the rebels on their northward retreat, residents of this district have become bitter against the revolutionists and as a consequence General Huerta could have thousands of recruits for the fighting. This section has been stripped of provisions and horses which isolated farmers had provided for themselves with difficulty. At Conchas, two stations north of here on the Mexican Central, the rebels have just taken thirty-six tons of high grade silver ore valued at about \$30,000 and three tons of medium grade silver metal. The silver was owned by the Nacsa Mining company. The rebels are reported by federal scouts to have gone to Chihuahua enroute to Juarez to convert their booty into coin. That the Mexican people are tired of the revolution was indicated today by the arrival of refugees from Indio del Oro and other cities in the state of Durango, making overtures to General Huerta for peace. They ask only guarantees of safety in case of surrender. General Huerta has granted these guarantees to all who will surrender unconditionally.

CAMPAIGN SONG IS MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Chicago, June 12.—That an army of song-writers are busy in an effort to put forth productions which will make campaign hits is evidenced by the fact that daily about half a ton of such material is distributed at the headquarters of various candidates. An extra man is kept busy at the rooms of each candidate in disposing of the discarded music. A few titles of the inspiring hits that the song-writers have put forward are: "Rally, Rally, President Taft," "Taft, Taft, President Taft," "Teddy is the Winner," "Let the Steamroller Roll, We'll Beat It Any Way," "The Hat-in-the-Ring." Ideas appear to have inspired about 500 writers.

STANFORD CREW AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Poughkeepsie, June 12.—The crew from Leland Stanford university arrived from California last evening for their first appearance in a Poughkeepsie regatta. Captain Seward reported his men in good condition and eager to get on the water. The squad is composed of bow, Olinstead; 2, Beal; 3, Smith; 4, Watkins; 5, Duryea; 6, Walford; 7, Seward; stroke, Patterson; coxswain, Guernsey; substitute, Cleveland.

CHINA NEEDS NO MORE AID.

New York, June 12.—The China famine relief committee announced today, through its secretary, that cable word had been received from China, indicating that there is no further need of help from this country at present for the relief of the famine sufferers. The committee, therefore, has ceased its efforts in this connection and will close its accounts. The total amount of the funds forwarded to China through all sources, says the statement, was \$334,385, of which sum more than \$122,000 passed through the hands of the New York committee.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Brother-in-Law of Iowa Murder Victim Proves an Alibi.

Villisca, Iowa, June 12.—The impression in Villisca that an arrest in the Moore murder case was contemplated, the impression being created by the appeals for calmness made to the public by the mayor and marshal and by the minister who conducted the funeral of the victims, seems to have been justified by the arrest late yesterday at Nehawka, Neb., of Sam Moore, brother-in-law of Joseph B. Moore, the murdered man. Sheriff Jackson of Montgomery county, Iowa, and a detective, convinced the authorities he could not have traveled from Villisca between the time of the murders Sunday night and the time he is known to have reached Nehawka Monday. He was subsequently released. A man rowing down the Nodaway river in a skiff was arrested yesterday below Clarinda. He was wearing neither hat nor shirt and was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. It was at the bank of the Nodaway river that the bloodhounds lost trail of the supposed murderer. Important developments during the work were hinted at by detectives at work on the mystery.

EMELIUS HELD ON MURDER CHARGE.

Fresque Isle, Maine, June 12.—Rev. Charles Emelius of New Sweden, charged with the murder of August Jacobson, was held without bail at the conclusion of a preliminary hearing yesterday. Jacobson was found dead in a clump of bushes with four bullet wounds in his body. A note attached to a fishing pole nearby indicated he had committed suicide. A handwriting expert yesterday testified a part of the note was in the handwriting of Jacobson, but characterized the signature as a palpable forgery.

PRINCETON PLAYS YALE FOR HONORS

New York, June 12.—Each having won a game from the other at home, Yale and Princeton will settle the baseball supremacy on neutral grounds here today. Princeton has won 21 out of 27 games played this year, while Yale has won 16 out of 24. Neither can lay claim to the intercollegiate championship, however, for some of the smaller colleges have produced remarkable teams this year. The game will be played at American league park. Crowds poured in from New Haven and Princeton on early trains today to augment the local alumni and it was expected that the baseball park would be crowded. Lear, who has won most of the games for the Tigers, is to pitch. It was not announced early today who would pitch for Yale.

GERMAN CRUISERS START FOR HOME.

New York, June 12.—After having been anchored in the Hudson since Sunday, the German cruisers Moltke, Stettin and Bremen will sail late this afternoon for Kiel. The Bremen will remain for a while longer in American waters.

HATFIELD-M'COY FLUD HAS ENDED

Bluefield, W. Va., June 12.—The Hatfield-McCoy feud has ended. This has indicated today when Dr. H. J. Hatfield, cousin of "Devil Anse" Hatfield, leader of the Hatfield clan, received a telegram from A. J. McCoy, leader of the McCoy faction, endorsing his candidacy for governor of West Virginia. The telegram was dated at Princeton, W. Va., and read: "Greetings to Dr. Hatfield from A. J. McCoy. Congratulations. That you may win in November is my desire." Dr. Hatfield was nominated for governor at the Republican primaries last week.

IRISH SUFFRAGETTES DO WINDOW-SMASHING

Dublin, June 12.—A campaign of window-smashing was opened today by the Irish suffragettes, who tried to emulate the deeds of their English sisters, but came into vigorous conflict with the authorities. After the women had made an attack on most of the public buildings, several of them were arrested. The women before the police arrived, had shattered forty-two windows in the custom house, the postoffice, the land commissioner's office and the police and military barracks.

BATTLE IN MORMON COLONY IN MEXICO

Juarez, Mexico, June 12.—One hundred and seventy-five Mexican federales and rebels were killed in battle in the heart of the Mormon colony at Elvalle, near Colonia Dublan, yesterday. The fight opened at dawn, when a federal detachment, presumably from Casas Grandes, attacked the rebel garrison.

ANXIOUSLY AWAIT NEWS

Fate of Inhabitants on Volcanic Islands Yet Unknown.

Seattle, Wash., June 12.—It seems to be reasonably certain that all the people on Kodiak Island when Katmai volcano was in eruption are safe, but word is anxiously awaited concerning the fate of those on Afognak and Raspberry islands. The boats have been sent to explore the numerous bays along the coast and until they return to Kodiak, conditions in the small settlements will not be known. The acid discharged by the volcano during the forty-eight hours it was erupting has spread through the air as far as the Puget sound country. The soldiers at the coast defense forts at the entrance to the sound have been kept busy since yesterday polishing the big guns which showed a trace of the corrosive effect of the acid.

REFUGEES FLEE CUBA

Fifty Persons Who Have Left Business Are in New York

New York, June 12.—About fifty refugees from Cuba, who closed up their business places and left private houses to come to the United States until the insurrection in the island is quelled, arrived in New York today. Dr. C. de la Torre, a professor at the University of Havana, said: "The situation throughout Cuba is most critical and I very much doubt whether even the United States can quell the trouble."

Marines Land at Felton.

Santiago, Cuba, June 12.—Fifty-five marines, under command of Captain Richard S. Hooker, were landed today by the United States gunboat Eagle at Felton, on the north coast of Oriente province. The marines will proceed for Mayari to relieve the bluejackets recently landed by the gunboat Nashville for the protection of the Woodford mines. A force of government troops returned to Santiago today after operations lasting twelve days in the vicinity of Sonso la Maya, Fabanilla and Mayari. The troops encountered a band of rebels under Colonel Maza, and in a sharp engagement several of the insurgents were killed. Several horses and a quantity of ammunition was captured by the government soldiers. One white man, whom the negroes had made a prisoner and who fell in to the hands of the government forces, reports that the Maza band, which consisted of forty men, destroyed the Olimpo plantation.

Mediation Not Wanted.

Havana, June 12.—Secretary of the Interior Bru informed the Associated Press today that the proposition to send Major General Leonard Wood or Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder on a mission to Cuba would be regarded with disfavor by the government. If they came with authority to arrange terms of settlement between the government and the insurgents.

The Cuban government fears that if a mission from the United States were to have authority to arrange a settlement, it might involve recognition of some of the demands of the negroes. The only concession the Cuban government was willing to make was the allowance of a few days grace to the rebels in which to surrender after which the only course open to the government would be to proceed to stamp out thoroughly the insurrection, of its ability to do which with promptitude the government entertained no doubt.

Officers May Not Be Sent.

Washington, June 12.—The administration has not seriously considered sending General Wood or General Crowder, or any other army officer to Cuba at present to bring about peace between the factions. The proposal has been informally discussed. It emanated from persons in Cuba, probably resident foreigners with large financial interests at stake. No responsible officer here has made such a proposition and it has not been officially considered.

NORMAN MACK TO REMAIN IN CHAIR

Baltimore, Mr., June 12.—Reports that Chairman Mack would retire as head of the national committee were not received with much credence today by national committeemen already at the scene of the Democratic convention. They say Chairman Mack's retirement lies mainly between the presidential candidate and Mr. Mack.

Headquarters for Governor Wilson and Speaker Champ Clark are expected to be opened here soon and representatives of both candidates are looking over the arrangement of rooms.

TAFT WINS MISSISSIPPI

"Steamroller" Continues to Crush Opposition in Contests

Chicago, June 12.—Eleven Taft delegates from Mississippi and one who refused to state his position as between Taft and Roosevelt—he had been elected by both factions—were given the stamp of approval by the Republican national committee today. The twelfth delegate, P. W. Howard, of the Eighth district, was elected, he said, by the regular district convention and instructed for Taft, and then chosen "downstairs" by the Roosevelt faction. Having been elected by both sides, he declined to "throw stones at either" Howard's attorney said he would support Roosevelt.

The Mississippi cases disposed of, the committee took up the Missouri contests, involving fourteen seats in the convention. Governor Hadley's Roosevelt delegation-at-large was challenged by the Taft supporters and the Taft delegations from the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Fourteenth districts opposed the regular delegations instructed for Taft.

The contest in the second district of Mississippi was the first called. At the suggestion of Committeeman Penrose, attorneys for both sides agreed to consolidate the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Mississippi districts. Arguments on these cases collectively was then begun.

At the outset Dean E. Ryman, attorney for the Roosevelt contestants, said it would be shown that no conventions were held in these districts at which Taft delegates are regularly elected.

He asked the committee to reopen the contests from the Mississippi delegates-at-large. The committee took no action. For the Taft forces, W. J. Nathan, a negro, declared he had affidavits denying that notice was given of conventions to elect delegates from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh districts. The affidavits showed, he said, that a regular call was issued for the conventions. He denied that Taft adherents had opposed negro voters or had declined to have negroes participate in the convention.

On a viva voce vote the committee then voted to seat the eight Taft delegates from the districts under consideration. A chorus of "noes" came from the Roosevelt side, but Chairman Victor Roosevelt ruled the motion carried.

The Fifth Mississippi district contest was called next. In the Fifth Mississippi district the Taft delegates from the contestants. The Taft attorneys announced they would rest their case on affidavits and records purporting to show that their delegates were regularly elected. A. D. Hill of Boston appeared for the Roosevelt delegates.

"The negro voters and many other Roosevelt supporters were deliberately ejected from the convention which the Taft forces called," he said. "The Roosevelt men thereupon went across the street and held another convention, which was regular in every respect."

During the discussion Mr. Heney had another interchange with Chairman Roosevelt and other members of the committee. Replying to a criticism of his method of examining one of the contestants, Mr. Heney called across the room to a critic:

"I would like to get you on the witness stand."

"Mr. Heney will address his remarks to the chair," said Chairman Roosevelt.

"I am just trying to protect myself," said Mr. Heney. The Taft delegates from the Fifth Mississippi district were seated by the national committee without a roll call, Roosevelt adherents voting "no."

A request for a roll call was refused. Senator Borah, as a substitute, had moved the seating of the Roosevelt delegates. Only nine members joined in asking for a roll call and the Roosevelt motion was defeated by a viva voce vote.

When the Eighth Mississippi contest was taken up Dean E. Ryman, appearing for the Roosevelt contestants, declared National Committeeman Mosley had issued his own personal tickets of admission to the convention hall.

S. D. Redmond, a negro Roosevelt attorney, said the Taft delegates in the Eighth district were professional jurors of the locality. He asserted that Committeeman Mosley had refused to issue tickets of admission to delegates who were unfriendly to Taft.

clared all three of the delegates were instructed for Taft and that there had been no "trade" or "deal" involving Taft or Roosevelt support. The proposal to seat all three delegates with two-thirds vote each, he said, was to bring peace in the local Mississippi situation.

Delegate Howard also appeared in the contest records as one of the Roosevelt delegates. He was asked if he had been requested by Committeeman Mosley to sign a letter pledging himself to Taft. He said he had been asked to sign a Taft pledge but had refused to pledge himself to Taft Roosevelt or any one else. The convention which elected him, Howard asserted, had instructed him for Taft, but he was for Roosevelt "downstairs."

The committee finally seated Crayton and Howard unanimously on motion of Committeeman Mosley. While both are listed as Taft delegates, Howard is claimed by the Roosevelt forces. The Missouri contests were taken up at 11:45 o'clock.

Missouri contests taken up next were filed by the Taft forces and involved the four votes of the delegates-at-large, and two delegates each from the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Fourteenth district delegations, fourteen in all.

The Taft delegation-at-large headed by John C. Black included four members. The case of the delegates-at-large opened the fight. Grant Gillespie, attorney for the contesting Taft delegates, took up the fight for the Missouri delegation. The Taft forces he said had controlled the state committee by 108 to 14 and had decided the contests on the night before the convention.

Police took possession of the convention hall at Sunrise, he said, under orders of state officers, and 147 police and an equal number of militia were in possession of it on the morning of the convention day. "It was commonly stated," he said, "that they were there to act if the state committee unseated the Roosevelt delegation from Jackson county."

A new committee, including Governor Hadley and Secretary Nagel, President Taft's representative, then took up the contests, he said, and an agreement was reached to send four Taft and four Roosevelt men to cast Missouri's four votes-at-large in the Chicago convention. This agreement was endorsed by the Republican state committee he said, by a vote of thirty to two and it was expected it would be followed in the state convention.

Governor Hadley was made permanent chairman of the state convention. The resolutions then offered, he said, made no reference to Colonel Roosevelt.

At this point, declared Mr. Gillespie, Chairman Hadley asked the convention to "indulge" the resolutions committee a few minutes while it corrected a "misunderstanding" in the resolutions. The convention proceeded to elect eight delegates and their alternates.

Chairman Hadley left the chair, said Mr. Gillespie, and went into the room where the resolutions committee was still working. When the committee finally came in with its report, he said, it was "five or six o'clock in the morning, and most of the delegates had gone home."

"There were about 200 of the 1,152 delegates then present," said Mr. Gillespie. "It had been generally understood the convention should proceed peacefully to the end."

The re-drawn resolutions, explained Gillespie, referred in complimentary terms to Colonel Roosevelt, but did not instruct for him. The resolution to instruct for Roosevelt was offered from the floor, he said, when the majority of the delegates had gone.

"There can be no question about the agreements having been made as to the Missouri delegates-at-large," Mr. Gillespie asserted. Mr. Gillespie said the Taft delegates held 494 1-2 uncontested votes and the Roosevelt men 464 1-2, while more than 200 were in contests. This situation, he said, had resulted in the agreement to divide the delegation.

Mr. Gillespie declared that Governor Hadley had argued to adjourn the convention at 6 o'clock, after the Roosevelt instructions passed.

"We then refused to recognize such action and took a recess to meet at the Platters' hotel at 7:30 a. m.," said Gillespie.

He claimed Governor Hadley had never "put the motion" to adjourn and that fifty or seventy-five of those left in the hall then went to the Platters' hotel and there carried on the convention which elected the contesting Taft delegates.

"Have you any proof here?" asked Senator Borah, "of the terms of this agreement made by the committee of eight, of which Governor Hadley and Secretary Nagel were members?"

Mr. Gillespie said he had nothing but the general understanding of what they had done. "Do you contend," asked Governor Stubbs, "that eight men could make an agreement binding 1,100 men?"

"No," replied Gillespie. "I contend that the chairman could not arbitrarily adjourn the convention." Pressed by Governor Stubbs, Mr. Gillespie admitted the Roosevelt forces had a majority of the state convention when the Hadley delegates were elected and that each of the delegates had received a good majority of votes.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE MADE BY TAFT MEN

Senator Dixon, Roosevelt's Campaign Manager Makes This Charge, Declaring He Is Ready to Name Offender, if Necessary.

U.S. MARSHALSHIP OFFERED FOR VOTE

Says Member of National Committee Was Promised Office if He Would Favor the President in Contests Now Under Consideration

Chicago, June 12.—Charges of attempted bribery in the fight for delegates were made today by Senator Dixon, campaign manager for Colonel Roosevelt. He charged that a member of the Republican national committee had been offered a United States marshalship if he would vote for Taft on the contests now under consideration. "I am prepared to name the man if necessary," said Senator Dixon, "I sent word to the committeeman that any federal appointment made in the nature of a bribe for Taft votes would be held up in the senate."

Senator Dixon dared the Taft managers to be specific and give the name of the Roosevelt leader who is reported to have offered a bribe to a delegate in Alabama and the name of the man who received the money. It was reported that the Taft managers have under consideration, the introduction of a resolution in the convention, requiring all delegates to vote according to the instructions given by their states until released by the candidate.

Taft leaders, after a canvass of the situation, declared they expected to control the credentials committee by a vote of 32 to 21.

Talk of "Dark Horse."

Many delegates to the Republican convention today talked of the advisability of naming a "dark horse" candidate for president in the hope of bringing party harmony and success. The leaders apparently feel that the lines of battle have been so sharply drawn and such high feeling aroused that the fight will have to be fought to a finish.

Taft supporters were more confident than ever after yesterday's victory in the contests and freely reiterated their predictions of the reelection of the president on the first ballot. Roosevelt managers declared their candidate would have the necessary 540 votes to secure the nomination on the first ballot.

The followers of Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin are saying there will be no choice on the first ballot, leaving the inference that they hope their men may be chosen as a compromise.

There was less talk of opposition to Senator Root's selection as temporary chairman. The Roosevelt men have not agreed on a candidate, but declare they will have one. Several conferences of Taft leaders were held which plans for the organization of the convention committees were considered.

Former Senator Charles W. Dick of Ohio was brought forth as a candidate for chairman of the important committee on credentials while Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana said it is a likely candidate for chairman of the committee on resolutions.

Several reasons were assigned for the postponement of the Roosevelt mass meeting until Monday evening. One was that the promoters desired to hold off until the last minute in the hope that Colonel Roosevelt may decide to come here and be the principal speaker. Another story was that it was deemed advisable to delay until after the national committee finishes hearing contests.

OREGON GIRLS DO NOT LIKE GOTHAM

New York, June 12.—Nine Oregon girls who reached New York yesterday from Portland, Ore., after having motored about the city a few hours, declared that so far as they could see New York is devoid of beauty. They are farmers' daughters who earned the trip by getting subscriptions for a newspaper. After two days in New York, they go to Washington to meet the president and finally to Chicago for the Republican convention.

"Eastern women," said Mrs. E. A. Hartshorn, a newspaper woman who is chaperon of the party, "are made up too much to look pretty. Even the young girls look blasé."

GENERAL CAMPA ORDERED NORTHWARD.

Chihuahua, Mexico, June 12.—Reports of partial demoralization in the federal ranks due to General Huerta's determination to resign command have inspired the rebels with fresh confidence. To hold Chihuahua against the federals, General Orozco has sent west and north a considerable force of men, and yesterday General Campa received orders to lead a column

THIS PAPER CONSISTS
OF 10, INSTEAD OF 8,
PAGES THIS EVENING.
WHY? BECAUSE ADVERTISEMENTS MUST NOT
CROWD OUT THE NEWS.